



Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

WEEK ENDING OCT. 28, 1955

VOL. XIII, NO. 43, PAGES 1155-1174

RESERVE PROGRAM

Pentagon Budgeting \$500,000
To Recruit Citizen-Soldiers

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

REPUBLICAN HOPEFULS

AFL AND CIO AGREE
ON MERGER DETAILS

PROSPERITY PROGRAM

CONTENTS

NEWS FEATURES

Reserve Plan	1155
Recruiting	1156
Army Proposals	1157
Pro and Con	1157

PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

New Groups Formed	1158
Pressure Points	1158
AFL-CIO Merger	1159
Personnel	1159
AFL-CIO Constitution	1160
Organizational Chart	1161

POLITICAL NOTES

Farm Programs	1162
Political Notes	1163
Political Briefs	1163
GOP Presidential Possibilities	1164
Party-Unity Scores	1164
Eisenhower-Support Scores	1165
Voting Summary	1165
Biographies	1167

AROUND THE CAPITOL

Big Four Conference	1170
Prosperity	1170
Anti-Crime Program	1170
Executive Briefs	1171
Congressional Briefs	1171

COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

Committee Calendar	1174
Action	1172
Public Power Policies	1172
Federal Plants	1172
Hearings	1172
Farm Price Supports	1172
Workers Without Compensation	1172
Navy Jets	1173
Automation	1173

CQ FEATURES

Congressional Quiz	11
Capitol Quotes	111

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS	1v
----------------------------	----

COPYRIGHT 1955 BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference On Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • STerling 3-8060



Congressional Quiz

1. Q--How long does it take federal courts to act on a case?

A--On the average, about 14½ months. That is the median time for disposing of civil cases ending by trial in District Courts -- with or without a jury -- in fiscal 1955. The average time lag for cases tried by a judge without a jury was 16.7 months. Litigants waited an average of 12.6 months for their cases to be tried by a jury.



2. Q--Who is required to register as a lobbyist under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act?

A--The Act says that any person must register who "directly or indirectly solicits, collects, or receives money...used principally to aid...(or) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress" and who engages himself for "the principal purpose" of influencing "directly or indirectly the passage or defeat of any legislation."

3. Q--Who is exempt from the lobbying act?

A--The exempted groups include persons who merely testify before a Congressional committee, public officials acting in an official capacity, publishers and employees of newspapers and

periodicals, and political committees as defined in the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

4. Q--How many persons have been cited for contempt of Congress in recent years?

A--Congressional Quarterly's tabulation shows 160 contempt citations voted since 1949. The breakdown: 1950, 63; 1951, 45; 1952, 8; 1953, 3; 1954, 36; 1955, 5. Of the total, more than half -- 89 -- have been recommended by the House Un-American Activities Committee (56 of them in 1950). Another 46 were initiated by a Senate Select Crime Committee in 1950-51, with 45 of these voted in 1951.

5. Q--How much has the political balance of the federal courts shifted under the Eisenhower Administration?

A--Through mid-October, all but three of President Eisenhower's 77 nominees to the federal bench have been Republicans. This has altered the political make-up of the federal courts -- heavily Democratic under two decades of Democratic administrations -- to a division of 220 Democrats, 117 Republicans, and one judge of unknown political affiliation. Eight of 346 judgeships were vacant as of Oct. 24.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 1139; (2) 1129; (3) 1129; (4) 1127; (5) 1141.

Copyright 1955, by Congressional Quarterly News Features
1156 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. CQ Weekly Report and index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Second class mail privileges authorized at Washington, District of Columbia.



RESERVE BATTLE BREWING FOR 1956

• What is the status of the controversial program to give the United States a ready-to-fight reserve of 2.9 million men? CQ analyzed the legislation and interviewed the men piloting the program to give you the answers. Results point to another hot fight over military training in the coming session of Congress.

President Eisenhower Aug. 9, 1955, signed the National Reserve Forces Act into law. On Aug. 13, 1955, he authorized initiation of the six-month active-duty program established by the law.

- What is the six-month program?
- What services are offering it?
- How are enlistments going?
- Any plans for spurring enlistments?
- What can be done under the Act if the six-month program fails?
- What are the prospects for the Administration pressing for revision of the Act when Congress reconvenes?

Six-Month Program

The six-month program is designed to teach young men the fundamentals of warfare in six months, develop them into military specialists over a 7½-year part-time training period. The National Reserve Forces Act of 1955 (PL 305) provides that:

Up to 250,000 men between 17 and 18½ years of age may sign up each year for six months active duty if they agree to serve 7½ years in a Ready Reserve unit after their six-month stints.

Enlistees must attend 48 Ready Reserve drills and serve up to 17 days active duty annually during the 7½ year training period. They may substitute 30 days active duty for the 48 drills and 17 days active duty.

Enlistees receive \$50 a month while on active duty and a proportionate amount for Reserve drills.

Youths may enlist in the program while in high school with the understanding they will not be called until graduated.

Men working on jobs essential to defense may enlist in the program even if they are more than 18½ years old.

National Guardsmen joining guard units before they become 18½ years old and remaining until they become 28 may reduce their military obligations to eight years by enlisting for the six months period at any time.

Enlistees who fail to attend drills regularly may be drafted for two years or placed on active duty for 45 days.

SERVICES SURVEY

What services are offering the six-month program? How many enlistees do they want? Where are they being trained? What is the strength of the services? Are most of the enrolled Ready Reservists keeping abreast of military skills by attending drills? A survey of the services' programs:

Army -- A total of 1,167 enlistees began six months of active-duty training at five camps Oct. 3, 1955. Of that number, 666 were National Guardsmen required to train part-time until their 28th birthday.

The Defense Department Aug. 17, 1955, authorized the Army to enlist 90,000 men in the program in fiscal 1956. Current facilities permit the training of only 5,000 enlistees until Jan. 1, 1956, according to Lt. Col. Richard G. Ciccolella, one of the supervisors of the program. But expanded facilities will enable the Army to train 8,333 men per month after Jan. 1. Some men will be enlisted long before their training starts.

Training camps for the six-month enlistees: Fort Jackson, S.C.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Fort Wood, Mo.; Fort Bliss, Texas; Fort Ord, Calif.

Strength -- Active duty (as of Aug. 31), 2,942,964; Ready Reserve (as of June 30), 1,593,419, of whom 163,137 attend paid drills; Standby Reserve (as of June 30), 9,124.

Navy -- No six-month active-duty training program. The Navy is concentrating on building up its Ready Reserve by recruiting recently discharged men into drill units.

Definitions

Differences between Active, Ready, and Standby forces:

Active -- Men currently serving with the armed forces.

Ready Reserve -- An organized manpower pool undergoing regular training to prepare members for immediate Presidential mobilization during the early stages of a war or national emergency.

Standby Reserve -- A non-organized manpower pool whose individual members would be available for support of the Ready Reserve. Composed of persons who have completed their active and Ready Reserve obligations, the Standby Reserve could not be activated without Congressional approval.

Shortest active-duty enlistment open is four years. Current plans call for the Navy to receive 10,000 draftees a month through March, 1956. The draftees would serve the two-year active-duty term provided in the draft law.

Strength -- Active duty (as of Aug. 31), 658,976; Ready Reserve (as of June 30), 345,298, of whom 145,107 attend paid drills; Standby Reserve (as of June 30), 90,918.

Marines -- 124 six-month enlistees, 61 of whom went into the October class of the training program. The Marine Corps has been authorized to enlist 5,500 men for the six-month program by July 1, 1956. Current plans call for enlisting 610 men a month until that date, training 450 of them. Marine officers said training the full quota would jam facilities. The backlog of enlistees will be trained in fiscal 1957.

Training camps for the six-month enlistees; Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif., for enlistees living west of the Mississippi; Marine Corps Depot, Parris Island, S.C., for those living east of the Mississippi.

Strength -- Active duty (as of Aug. 31), 201,884; Ready Reserve (as of June 30), 161,534; of whom 37,550 attend paid drills; Standby Reserve (as of June 30), 23,478.

Air Force -- No six-month active-duty program available. Officials said six months is inadequate time to train men for most phases of modern aviation. Shortest active-duty enlistment available is four years.

Strength -- On active duty (as of Aug. 31), 958,300; Ready Reserve (as of June 30), 166,455; of whom 39,712 attend paid drills; Standby Reserve (as of June 30), 75,072.

Coast Guard -- No six-month training program available. Shortest active-duty enlistment available is four years.

Strength -- Active duty (as of Oct. 1), 31,007; Ready Reserve (as of Oct. 1), 22,720; of whom 6,251 attend paid drills; Standby Reserve (as of Oct. 1), 320.

Strength figures indicate that thousands of men in the Ready Reserve have not been attending paid drills. Why don't the services concentrate on getting these men into training units instead of recruiting new men?

The laws which control men who entered the armed services before Aug. 9, 1955, do not contain any practical provisions to force discharged men to attend drills.

The 1955 Reserve Act which applies to men entering service after Aug. 9, 1955, authorized the services to draft for two years of active duty any part-time trainee who did not attend drills. The trainee also may be placed on active duty for 45 days. The 45-day penalty may be imposed on men who have served their active-duty stints under the draft law but do not attend Ready Reserve drills after discharge.

Recruiting

The number of enlistments in the Army and Marine Corps six month programs has been small. Are top brass in each outfit discouraged? Have they ideas to spur enlistments?

Army -- Top officers say six month program is too new to get an accurate idea of its progress. They believe it will speed up after Christmas.

An energetic campaign to sell the six-month program is underway. The Army has earmarked about \$500,000 for the campaign. It will include radio and television announcements.

Marines -- Men in charge of the program feel confident it will succeed. No elaborate publicity drive has been planned. They predict quota of two enlistees per organized training unit will be met.

OTHER PLANS

The six-month program was considered the fastest method the Act provided for getting a large number of trained young men into the Ready Reserve without cutting into standing forces. What are services which are not offering the program doing to build up their Ready Reserve?

Navy -- Early in 1956 the Navy will open a concentrated campaign to enlist discharged veterans in Ready Reserve units. Object: A 200,000-man Ready Reserve force by 1960.

Air Force -- A realignment of Ready Reserve forces is underway. Object: screen out men who could not leave civilian posts for active duty within 24 hours. Campaign to persuade veterans to participate in Ready Reserve training will continue.

Coast Guard -- There is no comprehensive plan to overhaul the Ready Reserve at present.

If Program Flops

What else could be done under the Act if the six-month program failed to bring the Ready Reserve up to quota?

The Defense Department could authorize the transfer each year of 150,000 men with one year active duty service to the Ready Reserve. They would serve in the Ready Reserve.

The Defense Department could authorize enlistment for one year in the Ready Reserve of men discharged from active duty between Aug. 9, 1955, and July 1, 1957. These men currently come under the old draft and reserve acts which required a total eight-year obligation.

The President could authorize acceptance of civilians between 17 and 18½ directly into the Ready Reserve. They would not be required to go on extended active duty but would have to attend weekly drills and 17 days of summer training until they became 28 years old.

POSSIBLE REVISIONS

Implementing the provisions of the Act may not be enough to give the U.S. the Ready Reserve its military leaders want. Then Congress would be asked to revise the Act. What indications to date point toward amendment?

President Eisenhower Aug. 9 after signing the bill (HR 7000) into Public Law 305 said: "I am instructing

the Secretary of Defense...to prepare for presentation for the next session of Congress amendments necessary to correct the deficiencies in this legislation."

Mr. Eisenhower said he had hoped the bill would authorize equal pay for reservists and National Guardsmen, drafting of men into the Ready Reserve, and basic training for National Guardsmen.

Secretary of Army Wilber M. Brucker Oct. 14 said: "We are attempting to build up and strengthen the reserve components of the Army throughout the nation in accordance with the provisions of the bill.... We will at the same time analyze any shortcomings of the Act so that we may submit recommendations to the next session of Congress for any amendments which may be deemed necessary to produce results."

Under Secretary of the Army Charles C. Finucane Oct. 15 said: "Although the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 ...does not contain all the provisions we feel would be helpful in creating a well trained and instantly ready Reserve of adequate size, we are not sulking in our tents. We are going ahead with full vigor to utilize to the maximum the means it does provide. We are going to get out of it everything that there is in it and talk about further legislation when we have done the very best we can with what we now have."

Army Proposals

What revisions would the military most likely seek? Army officers supervising the Ready Reserve program agreed the following amendments would be the prime objectives:

Authority to draft youths into the six-month Ready Reserve program when quotas could not be filled with volunteers, a provision in the Administration's bill killed in committee by opponents of universal military training. Such authority could reduce the number of men who reach their 26th birthday before being drafted, thus becoming draft-exempt. On Sept. 30, 1955, there were 1,558,374 1A's. Only 20,000 of that number will be called in November and only 18,000 in December. They are eligible for draft until they become 26.

Authority to require National Guardsmen to take six months basic training in addition to current part time drills. A provision deleted from the final bill to circumvent an anti-segregation amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D N.Y.). The amendment would have prevented Guardsmen from being assigned to segregated units. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1029ff.)

Equal pay for reservists and National Guardsmen. Ready Reservists attending drills are paid \$50 per month while on active duty, Guardsmen receive a minimum of \$78 a month.

1955 ARGUMENTS

The fight for revision of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 would be on old ground. What are some of the principal contentions that accompanied the struggle for passage of the Act?

President Eisenhower Jan. 13, in a special message to Congress, said: "The military security of the United States requires armed forces disposed and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforceable by units ready for

mobilization, assured an adequate pool of trained manpower for necessary expansion. Three elements are necessary to this military posture: (1) active forces in strength and effectiveness necessary to meet, to repel, and to punish a first massive assault or to conduct a lesser operation that does not require mobilization; (2) reserves so organized and trained as units that they can be speedily mobilized to reinforce the active forces in combat or to man defense operations at home; (3) an unorganized reserve pool, adequate in training and numbers to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 51ff.)

Assistant Secretary of Defense Carter L. Burgess Feb. 15 told the House Armed Services Subcommittee: Only about 700,000 of the 2,200,000 men in the Ready Reserve participate in the training program; 83 percent of all the Army reservists were over 24 years old.

"This indicates a need for a program that will bring young men with adequate military training directly into the reserves. Most individuals who have been transferred to the Ready Reserve to complete their obligation following active duty have shown no interest in reserve training.... Thus the Ready Reserve has in large part become a reserve pool increasing in size but becoming relatively less ready from the standpoint of containing organized and trained forces."

Pro and Con

Veterans' groups are expected to reassert support for a strong reserve. The American Legion, Military Order of World Wars, Reserve Officers Association, American Veterans of World War II, Disabled American Veterans, National Security Committee, Jewish War Veterans, Marine Reserve Officers Association, and Veterans of Foreign Wars supported the Reserve Forces Act of 1955.

Opposition would come from organizations opposed to universal military training. In 1955, the CIO, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, and the National Council Against Conscription were among those that opposed drafting men into the reserves.

The Reserve Officers Training Association was a strong backer of the Reserve program. Recently it has been criticizing the Army for procedures in streamlining the existing reserves. What's behind the criticism?

Army -- Brucker Oct. 10 said revamping of the reserve forces was approved last winter. The National Security Council ruled at that time that reserve units must be able to go into action within six months, instead of 18. The plan meant deactivation of 358 company size reserve units which would not be needed in the first six months of an atom-bomb war. The reserve officers deactivated from the training pay status protested.

ROA -- Brig Gen. Wendell Westover (ret.), chairman of the Reserve Officers Association which claims 62,000 members, Oct. 12 said: "This action eliminates a field grade officers without any personnel action. This is sabotage of the worst type."

Col. C.M. Boyer (ret.), executive director of the ROA, Oct. 14 said: "The timing is all wet. The Army should have explained their (sic) program to these people before deactivating them. It's like throwing a bucket of water into the faces of the very people who could put over this new reserve program."



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Comments on Proposed AFL-CIO Merger
- Two New Groups Announce Existence
- Pressure Points

AFL-CIO MERGER

The forthcoming merger of the AFL and the CIO was hailed by a government official and a union president, while a farmers' spokesman voiced "great concern" over the move. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1159ff.)

Acting Chairman Philip Ray Rodgers of the National Labor Relations Board Oct. 19 said the merger would "be a notable success...one of the most significant developments which has ever taken place in the field of labor-management relations." Rogers, in a San Francisco speech conceded that the merger was causing "great apprehension if not alarm in certain quarters," but added: "No one can claim that unionization has had an adverse effect upon either the standard of living or upon the soundness of the general economy. Indeed, the contrary seems to have been established beyond dispute."

President Charles B. Shuman of the American Farm Bureau Federation Oct. 18 told the National Retail Farm Equipment Association that the merger was a "labor monopoly." Speaking in Miami Beach, Fla., Shuman added: "We are greatly concerned about labor with its hand around the national throat. We want labor to be placed under the same monopoly regulations as other large organizations."

AFL President George Meany, slated to hold the top job in the merged labor group, Oct. 19 said he had "no fear" the organization would "be practically a monopoly, run the country, (and) push the people around." Meany spoke before the annual convention of the Printing Industry of America, Inc., in Atlantic City.

NEW GROUPS

Two new groups, the American Liberal Association, and the Federation for Constitutional Government, formally announced their existence this week.

The American Liberal Association Oct. 23 said its aim was to "mobilize public support for liberal principles and their application to the paramount issues of the day." The declaration of principles for the ALA said "extremists both of the left and of the right" threatened world peace and individual freedom.

Warning against Communists, ALA said they "may have temporarily ended the cold war,...but the Communist bloc has not abandoned its long-range attempt to conquer the free world.... (The) U.S. must take the lead in a policy of conciliation without appeasement and defense without provocation."

ALA said its 50 founding members represented both major political parties and various walks of life. Officers of the Association: Prof. Quincy Wright, University of Chicago, chairman; James Kerney, Jr., editor of the

Trenton (N.J.) Times, president; Ernest Angell, New York attorney, secretary; and Julian S. Bach, Jr., co-publisher of the Westchester (N.Y.) News, treasurer.

John U. Barr, New Orleans chemical manufacturer, Oct. 23 reported he was heading an organizing committee for the Federation for Constitutional Government. Barr listed the group's aims:

- Preserve the "independence" of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments in the federal government.
- Preserve constitutional liberties.
- Stop the nomination of "leftist" candidates.
- Oppose socialism.
- Oppose executive and court orders that "hurt" the Constitution.

Bar said the group was "not taking part in the segregation fights," added that segregation might become one concern of the Federation later.

The Federation advisory committee included Gov. Marvin Griffin (D Ga.), Sens. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) and Strom Thurmond (D S.C.), Reps. F. Edward Hebert (D La.), John Bell Williams (D Miss.), James C. Davis (D Ga.), L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.), William M. Tuck (D Va.), and former governors Sam Jones (D La.), Fielding Wright, (D Miss.), and Herman Talmadge (D Ga.).

PRESSURE POINTS

SEGREGATION -- Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook Oct. 19 said "subversion" was involved in the anti-segregation crusade of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In an Atlanta speech Cook said the NAACP was "misnamed," its real purpose was "to force upon the South the Communist-inspired doctrine of racial integration and amalgamation."

CIVIL RIGHTS -- The American Jewish Committee Oct. 21 urged federal legislation to "strengthen existing federal law so that an attack against an individual because of race, color, or religion could be prosecuted as a civil rights offense." The proposal was included in a report made to the AJC National Executive Board by Irving M. Engel president of the group. (For civil rights background, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1029ff.)

TOLL TV -- The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists Oct. 20 said it opposed pay-as-you-see television. Frank Nelson, president, said toll TV "will reduce the employment of our members, will adversely affect the entire entertainment industry, and is not in the public interest." Ralph Bellamy, president of Actors Equity, which represented actors in the legitimate theatre, had campaigned actively in favor of pay-as-you-see TV, but Equity had taken no stand. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 664ff.)

WHAT PROBLEMS FACE MERGING LABOR?

• What problems face the 10-million-member American Federation of Labor and 6-million-member Congress of Industrial Organizations as they prepare to merge?

• Congressional Quarterly surveyed the situation, found that problems range from structure and operations to personnel and policies.

Structural Differences

How do the AFL and CIO differ structurally? National: At present, AFL includes five individual trade departments, with 925 local department councils (see chart, p. 3). Each of these departments helps guide policy for unions in its field. CIO has no similar units.

State and City: In AFL, a link between national headquarters and individual unions is provided by 50 federations of labor in the 48 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and 825 city central bodies. CIO has industrial union councils in 46 states, operates at local level through 243 councils.

How will structural differences affect merger? AFL's national trade departments are not expected to create problems, since they will be included in a special unit of the new organization. But field units will be troubled by consolidation of personnel and formulation of unified procedures.

The problem of a name for the new organization was solved when officials agreed to combine the names of both segments, christening the new group The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Merger will be complicated by rivalry in many areas between AFL and CIO locals, particularly at the city level. Over the years, many AFL and CIO local units have refused to cooperate in legislative and political action. The merger constitution allows two years for local integration.

Will operational differences between AFL and CIO constitute a problem in merger? Probably. One leading difference: CIO is more centralized, guides field units' activities and policies more than AFL.

Personnel

Who will lead the new AFL-CIO? Six top officials have been selected:

Name	Affiliation	New Title
George Meany	AFL	President
Walter P. Reuther	CIO	Vice President
William F. Schnitzler	AFL	Secretary-Treasurer
Philip Pearl	AFL	Publicity Director
Henry C. Fleisher	CIO	Publication Director
Stanley H. Ruttenberg	CIO	Research Director

Reuther is President and Fleisher Publicity Director of CIO; others have same titles now that they will hold after merger.

Leadership of three major departments has not been settled:

Department	CIO Head	AFL Head
Legislative	Robert Oliver	W. C. Hushing
Political Action	Jack Kroll	James McDevitt
Organization	John V. Riffe	Harry O'Reilly

Lobbying, Policies

Do AFL and CIO differ in lobbying techniques? AFL's legislative department assigns each lobbyist a specific legislative issue and holds him responsible for initiating and following through AFL campaigns on his issue. CIO concentrates less on specialization, more on marshaling an entire department's strength for or against a particular bill at the strategic moment.

What policy differences must be ironed out? In most instances, AFL-CIO policies dovetail. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 8ff.) But some discrepancies remain to be thrashed out. A joint resolutions subcommittee is attempting to smooth out the differences.

One long-standing policy difference has been CIO's interest in a broader range of non-labor issues than AFL. In recent years, this difference has been disappearing. AFL leaders have expanded their federation's field of interests. However, CIO resolutions on some subjects -- such as automation and public power -- still are considerably broader than those adopted by AFL.

AFL-CIO Constitution

A constitution setting guideposts for the merger was released May 2 by AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter P. Reuther. The document, drawn up by the AFL-CIO Unity Committee, is based on the merger agreement adopted in Miami Beach, Fla., on Feb. 9. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 8ff., 137.)

The constitution was accepted by the executive council of the AFL on May 3. The CIO executive board accepted it May 7. Before the merger can take effect, however, the constitution must be ratified by national conventions of both the AFL and CIO in December, and finally approved by a joint convention in New York City Dec. 5.

Major provisions:

PRINCIPLES

• Aims -- "We pledge ourselves to the more effective organization of working men and women; to the securing to them of full recognition and enjoyment of the rights to

which they are justly entitled...(Labor) shall responsibly serve the interests of all the American people."

- **Raiding** -- "The integrity of each...affiliate of this federation shall be maintained and preserved. Each...affiliate shall respect the established bargaining relationship of every other affiliate and no affiliate shall raid the established collective bargaining relationship of any other affiliate." The AFL-CIO "no-raiding" agreement is to be "preserved" and extended for a period of two years beyond present expiration date, Dec. 31, 1955.

- **Communism** -- "No individual shall be eligible to serve either as an executive officer or as a member of the executive council who is a member of...or consistently pursues policies and activities directed toward the achievement of the program or the purposes of the Communist party, any Fascist organization or other totalitarian movement." Organizations which are "officered, controlled or dominated by Communist, Fascist or other totalitarian groups" are excluded from membership; in addition the executive council is given the authority "upon two-thirds vote" to suspend unions that it finds "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by Communist or totalitarian groups.

- **Union Equality** -- "Both craft and industrial unions are equal and necessary as methods of trade union organization...."

- **Civil Rights** -- The new organization will "encourage all workers without regard to race, color, or national origin to share in the full benefits of union organization."

ORGANIZATION

- **Membership** -- The new federation will be composed of affiliated national and international unions and organizing committees, directly affiliated local unions, state and local central bodies, and trade departments.

- **Convention** -- "The convention shall be the supreme governing body of the federation...its decisions shall be by a majority vote." Conventions are to be held every two years beginning in 1955.

- **Officers** -- "The officers shall consist of a president, a secretary-treasurer...and 27 vice presidents." All are to be elected by the convention.

- **Executive Council** -- Composed of all officers, the council would govern the federation between conventions. It would meet on call of the president.

- **Executive Committee** -- Composed of the president, the secretary-treasurer, and six vice presidents; would meet bi-monthly to consider "policy matters."

- **General Board** -- Composed of the executive council and the president, or other principal officer, of each of the national or international unions. It would decide on "all policy questions" referred to it by the executive officers or by the executive council. It would meet at least once a year.

- **Department of Organization** -- In charge of all organizing done by the federation. Its chairman would be appointed by the president, subject to the approval of the executive council.

- **Trade Departments** -- Departments for building and construction trades, metal trades, union label trades, maritime employees, railway employees, and industrial organization would be created. These departments would be subordinate to the federation, but each would manage its own affairs and finances.

- **Committees** -- Thirteen specialized committees would be established covering legislation, political

Unity Background

As AFL and CIO officials thrash out remaining obstacles to merger, they bring labor closer to a goal sought since the end of World War II.

Major steps leading toward merger:

December, 1946 -- Plans made by CIO's late president Philip Murray and AFL's late head William Green for series of unity discussions.

May, 1947 -- Follow-up meeting in Washington resulted in joint statement that "organic unity should be established." CIO convention same year reiterated the proposal.

December, 1948 -- Murray urged united action by labor to help win enactment of Fair Deal legislative program in 1949.

1949 -- Year marked by growing operational unity between local and state CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, and independent unions.

July, 1950 -- Joint AFL-CIO committee met in Washington, agreed on need for close cooperation in international affairs, legislative operations, and political action.

December, 1950 -- United Labor Policy Committee created to resolve policy differences. Composed of representatives of AFL, CIO, International Association of Machinists, and Railway Labor Executives Association, it met for several months, then dissolved.

April, 1953 -- Unity conference held between top AFL and CIO officials. They agreed inter-union raiding would have to stop as a step toward unity.

June, 1953 -- Agreement reached on a no-raiding pact, effective January, 1954.

October, 1954 -- AFL-CIO unity negotiators met in Washington, announced "unanimous decision" to merge. CIO negotiators included Reuther; David J. McDonald, president, United Steelworkers of America; and James B. Carey, CIO secretary-treasurer and president of the International Union of Electrical Workers. AFL representatives: George Meany, president; Matthew Woll, vice president; William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer.

education, international affairs, social security, economic policy, community services, housing, research, public relations, safety and occupational health, veterans affairs, ethical practices, and civil rights. The committees would be appointed by the president.

- **Staff Departments** -- Established "where appropriate" to operate under direction of the president in the "fields of activity" assigned to committees.

- **Dues** -- A per capita tax of 4 cents per month would be paid "upon the full paid-up membership" of each affiliated organization. Each directly affiliated local union would be required to pay a per capita tax of "not less than 80 cents per month." The state and local central bodies affiliated with the federation would pay an annual fee of \$20.

How AFL and CIO Will Consolidate Forces

AFL	AFL - CIO	CIO
Annual -- 660 delegates in 1954.	Conventions Biennial -- 1,200 delegates expected in 1955.	Annual -- 493 delegates in 1954.
Executive Council -- Membership of 17, including president, 15 vice presidents, secretary-treasurer.	Executive Bodies General Board -- Membership of 170, including a president (AFL), 27 vice presidents (17 AFL, 10 CIO), secretary-treasurer (AFL), and "president or other principal officer" of each national or international union (109 AFL, 32 CIO). Executive Council -- Membership of 29, including president (AFL), 27 vice presidents (17 AFL, 10 CIO), secretary-treasurer (AFL). Executive Committee -- Membership of eight, including president (AFL), six vice presidents (three AFL, three CIO), and secretary-treasurer (AFL). Executive Officers -- President (AFL) and secretary-treasurer (AFL).	Executive Board -- Membership of 43, including president, executive vice president, eight vice presidents, secretary-treasurer, and a "qualified officer" from each national, international union. Executive Committee -- Membership of 11, including president, executive vice president, eight vice presidents, and secretary-treasurer. Executive Officers -- President, executive vice president, secretary-treasurer.
Trade Departments -- Building and construction, metal, union label, maritime, railway.	Departments Trade Departments -- Building and construction, metal, union label, maritime, railway, and industrial organization.	Trade Departments -- None.
Policy Committees -- International Labor relations; social security; housing; publicity to help labor papers; finance; farmers, co-ops, taxes, etc.; Taft-Hartley amendments; atomic energy; jurisdiction (internal); and CIO-organic unity-AFL.	Committees Policy Committees -- Legislation, civil rights, political education, ethical practices, international affairs, social security, economic policy, community services, housing, research, public relations, safety and occupational health, and veterans affairs.	Policy Committees -- Legislation; civil rights; political action; ethical practices; international affairs; social security; economic policy; community services; housing; safety and occupational health; veterans affairs; guaranteed annual wage; maritime; tax labor standards; union label; and power, atomic energy, and resources development.
Departments and Offices -- Legislative, public relations, organization, international, education, research, social insurance, political education, and Latin America.	Staff Units Departments -- To be established "where appropriate" to operate in the "fields of activity" assigned to the preceding policy committees. A Department of Organization was established by the constitution.	Staff Units Departments -- Legislative, political action, legal, publicity, organization and research, international, education and research, and maritime.
Field Structure National and International Unions -- 109 Regions -- 16 State Federations of Labor -- 50 City Central Bodies -- 825 Local Unions -- 45,000, including those affiliated with national, international unions, plus 800 directly affiliated with AFL. Membership -- 10 million.	Field Structure → ? ← Regions -- 22 (13 AFL regional directors, nine CIO regional directors). → ? ← → ? ← → ? ← Membership -- 16 million.	Field Structure International Unions -- 35, including those organizing committees. Regions -- 13. Industrial Union (state) Councils -- 46 Industrial Union (city or county) Councils -- 243 Local Unions -- More than 10,000 affiliated with international unions; plus 63 directly affiliated with the CIO. Membership -- 6 million.



Political Notes

FARM PROGRAMS

Midwestern Democratic leaders Oct. 22 called for an immediate return to rigid 90 percent of parity price supports in place of the Administration's flexible farm price support program. Meeting at Des Moines, they also proposed an immediate federal hog-buying program, 90 percent price supports for perishables including dairy products, more liberal farm credit, a nation-wide conservation acreage program, local administration of farm programs. The group acted after Adlai E. Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.), prospective candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination, called for a speedy return to rigid price supports in Oct. 21 statements to the conference. Both men advocated farm programs similar to that recommended by the Midwesterners. They favored production payments for perishables. Stevenson did not call for a hog-buying program.

E. Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and an Eisenhower backer, Oct. 22 demanded that the government immediately support the sagging pork market. Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) called for similar action. Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.) Oct. 24 said the Democrats would reap political advantage in 1956 from the Administration's flexible farm price support program, although he said the GOP program was sound from the "long-range" point of view. Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Oct. 24 proposed that Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson end Foreign "monopolistic" grain sales by the government and permit private dealers to export grain and receive export subsidies. He predicted that such a plan, if enacted, "would mean an immediate and much improved price level."

HALL HITS STEVENSON

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall Oct. 23 accused Stevenson of bowing to pressure from Democratic leaders and doing a complete "flip-flop" in endorsing 90 percent of parity rigid price supports after he had indicated doubts about rigid supports. Stevenson Oct. 7 said at Green Bay, Wis., that high rigid supports alone did not appear to be the answer to falling farm prices. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1134). Hall predicted "the real program" of the Democrats in 1956 "is likely to be the Brannan plan," a production-payment plan advocated by former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

The Department of Agriculture Oct. 24 said it would purchase \$85 million worth of pork products through August, 1956, to "hold the line" on the hog market. Benson said it would be "a serious mistake to move backward to rigid 90 percent" of parity supports. Benson Oct. 26 reported his cancellation of a trip abroad so he could prepare Administration recommendations to Congress to strengthen farm prices; including proposals to help low-income farmers, expand the noncommercial wheat area, exempt durum wheat producers from production and marketing controls, repeal marketing quota

penalties on farmers who produce wheat exclusively for their own consumption. He said Congress had "not acted" upon these Administration proposals during 1955. Sens. Roman L. Hruska (R Neb.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Oct. 25 lauded the pork-buying program. Thye and Humphrey said action should have been taken earlier.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) Oct. 20 said he preferred Adlai E. Stevenson as 1956 Democratic Presidential nominee, even though Gov. Averell Harriman (D N.Y.) may bid for his state's convention delegates as a "favorite son." Lehman said he announced his support for Stevenson "many months ago.... I see no reason for any change in my attitude or preference." Stevenson thanked Lehman for his support, said he was "not counting on the New York delegation at all" in the event he runs. Thomas K. Finletter of New York, former Air Force Secretary, currently was organizing a Stevenson drive in New York. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt Oct. 19 said she would back Stevenson in 1956 as she had in 1952. Mayor David Lawrence (D) of Pittsburgh Oct. 25 said there was "terrific sentiment" in Pennsylvania for Stevenson.

Ex-Sen. J. Howard McGrath (D R.I., 1947-49), a former Attorney General, Oct. 30 said he preferred Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) to head the 1956 Democratic ticket. He was not "against" Stevenson, he said, but believed Kefauver had the widest popular appeal.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) Oct. 25 said he had "no intention of becoming a candidate" for the nomination in 1956, as he was in 1952. Russell saw a "strong, dark-horse candidate" in Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio). "I think he is a middle-of-the-road Democrat and the others who (are prospective candidates) are pretty far over to the left," Russell said, adding: "I am not for anybody yet." Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) Oct. 25 said Lausche was the type of man who might attract southern Democratic support if a convention deadlock developed. Lausche Oct. 25 said he "deeply appreciated the confidence" Russell had in him. He said Oct. 26 "there are...two courses open to me" -- running for re-election or for the Senate in 1956 -- "but I haven't made up my mind."

SYMINGTON SUPPORTERS

Richard R. Nacy, former Missouri Democratic chairman, Oct. 16 said the Missouri delegation would "go all out" to nominate Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) at the Democratic convention. Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) Oct. 19 predicted that Symington would get the nomination. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Oct. 17 announced his support of Symington.

Visiting Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) in Texas Oct. 24, Symington said he was "not interested or available," but added, "don't count Senator Johnson out of the race." Recovering from a heart attack, Johnson had been regarded as a Presidential possibility prior to his illness.

The First District Minnesota Democratic-Farm Labor party organization Oct. 16 adopted resolutions backing Stevenson for President, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) for Vice President. A Presidential boom for ex-Rep. Will Rogers, Jr. (D Calif. 1943-44) started in Oklahoma City Oct. 19. Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.) Oct. 20 was proposed for the Vice Presidency. "I just want to seek re-election for my eleventh term" in the House, Sheppard said.

GOP POSSIBILITIES

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) Oct. 19 said he hoped the President would seek re-election and believed Mr. Eisenhower's health would not be endangered by another four years in the White House any more than by retirement to his Gettysburg farm. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) Oct. 21 said if the President did not seek re-election he was likely to name Republicans acceptable to him as possible Presidential candidates rather than to back one man for the GOP Presidential nomination. If Mr. Eisenhower did not make his future plans known prior to the early 1956 Presidential primaries, his name might be entered "on the assumption he's going to run again," Bridges said.

Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R Calif.) Oct. 23 said he doubted whether he could win the GOP Presidential nomination in 1956 because "I don't think enough people would know me." He still planned to be California's "favorite son," at the convention, he said. He denied "feuding or fighting" with Vice President Nixon. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1151).

OTHERS BACKED

Indiana State Sen. Roy Conrad (R) of Monticello Oct. 20 said if Mr. Eisenhower did not run he would back Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) as the Hoosier state's "favorite son," and he hoped Halleck would enter Indiana's Presidential preferential primary. Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) Oct. 20 said that Chief Justice Earl Warren was his choice for the GOP nomination if Mr. Eisenhower did not run. Young's second choice, he said was Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Dr. and Mrs. Harold M. Dudley of Bethesda, Md., Oct. 17 organized a club in Washington, D.C., to back Dr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of the President, for the GOP nomination. Dudley said he had not discussed his action with Eisenhower.

Earl E.T. Smith, chairman of the Florida Republican finance Committee, Oct. 16 said he regarded FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a possible GOP standard-bearer. Declining to be put in that category, former Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass., 1937-44; 1947-53), Oct. 24 told the press: "Please take me out of the (Presidential) boom."

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Oct. 19 said he had "no present plans" to seek delegate backing for the 1956 GOP convention. McCarthy, Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), and Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R Utah) were possible candidates on a third-party ticket, Kent Courtney, New Orleans publicist, said Oct. 19.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

Gov. Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) Oct. 20 was elected chairman of the Southern Governors' Conference for 1956, succeeding Gov. Lawrence Wetherby (D Ky.). Clement was a Stevenson supporter and Vice Presidential possibility. The Conference approved a proposal by Gov. LeRoy Collins (D Fla.) to set up a program for the industrial development of atomic energy in the South; backed "safe and sensible" limitations on textile imports, speedy enactment of a national highway program, and federal funds to equip the Air National Guard. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1151).

A report prepared by Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.), chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, Oct. 24 said union labor leaders planned to use "violence and coercion" in the 1956 election. George Meany, AFL president, and Jack Kroll, CIO political action director denounced the report. Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.) Oct. 25 said the GOP attack on union leaders would put labor in the Democratic camp.

STATE ROUNDUP

FLORIDA -- Rep. William C. Cramer (R) Oct. 12 declined to comment on reports he may run for the Senate next year. He also declined to say whether he would seek for re-election.

ILLINOIS -- Former Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D 1939-51) Oct. 21 said he was considering running for the Senate in 1956 against Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R). Dirksen beat Lucas in 1950, recently announced his candidacy for re-election (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1134). Lucas said he would not run without organization backing. Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) said Lucas and State Rep. Richard Stengel (D) of Rock Island are the most likely possibilities for the Senate race.... Ex-Rep. C.W. (Runt) Bishop (R 1941-55) Oct. 12 said he may run in 1956 for the seat he lost in 1954 to Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D).

MARYLAND -- Frank B. Powers, 67, of Silver Spring, a retired labor union official, Oct. 21 said he would be a candidate in 1956 for the Democratic nomination in the Sixth Congressional district represented by Rep. DeWitt S. Hyde (R).

MISSOURI -- Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D), two-term governor, Oct. 20 denied reports he might enter the 1956 Senate primary against Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D). Donnelly said he had no intention of running for any office in 1956. His term expires in January, 1957. He previously served as governor from 1945-49.

PENNSYLVANIA -- Ex-Rep. James P. Scoblick (R 1946-49) and his brother Frank were imprisoned Oct. 18 for defrauding a bank of \$169,000.... The state legislature Oct. 24 completed action on a bill forbidding discrimination in employment because of race, color, or creed.

VIRGINIA -- The use of the Congressional franking privilege of Sen. James O. Eastland (D Miss.) was questioned Oct. 24 by Mrs. Ruth W. Tryon, president of the Arlington Community Council for Social Progress. She said the Defenders of State Sovereignty, a state-wide pro-segregation group, had mailed reprints of speeches by Eastland and Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D Va.) under Eastland's Congressional mailing frank.

WILL A CONGRESSMAN BE A 1956 CHOICE?

- Which GOP Congressmen or ex-Congressmen could be considered "hopefuls" for the Republican Presidential or Vice Presidential nominations in 1956? Which are dark-horses? Or favorite sons?
- Whom did these Republicans support for President in 1952?
- What kind of voting records did they compile in Congress? How consistently did they conform to the party line on partisan votes? What kind of support have they given President Eisenhower?
- What factors in their backgrounds could influence their candidacy or appeal to the voters?

The Possible Candidates

No Republican to date has announced his candidacy for the Presidency or Vice Presidency in 1956. None is likely to do so until President Eisenhower informs party leaders about his plans. But Congressional Quarterly has selected 15 Republicans with Congressional backgrounds who could play a prominent part in the GOP's national convention. The 15, listed alphabetically:

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams of New Hampshire, a former Representative and former governor who has declared he is still for Mr. Eisenhower.

Sen. John W. Bricker of Ohio, a Vice Presidential candidate in 1944 and backer of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53) in 1952, has said he "would in no sense be a candidate" in 1956 but might go to the convention as a favorite son.

Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee who was uncommitted in 1952.

Sen. Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, a former Representative who is considered one of President Eisenhower's "boys."

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, who is believed to have strong support among Republicans appreciative of his all-out support for Taft in 1952.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck of Indiana, a 1952 Eisenhower supporter who has served as GOP leader in the House and as chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

Gov. Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts, a former Representative and an early Eisenhower backer in 1952.

Sen. William F. Knowland of California, a political enemy of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Senate GOP leader since Taft's death, supported Earl Warren in 1952.

Ex-Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, who ran Mr. Eisenhower's campaign for the GOP nomination in 1952, currently serves as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin, a frequent critic of the Administration who still has enthusiastic backers for his efforts to uncover Communists, was uncommitted in 1952.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon of California, a former Senator and Representative who initially backed

California's former Governor Warren in 1952, is in a key spot to take the inside track in 1956.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, an early Eisenhower supporter and the party whip who helped push through the Administration's defense program.

Ex-Sen. Fred A. Seaton of Nebraska, a self-styled "liberal conservative and middle-of-the-roader" who currently serves as deputy assistant to President Eisenhower, the man he backed in 1952.

Gov. William G. Stratton of Illinois, a Taftman in 1952 who earlier served two terms in the House.

Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, an Eisenhower backer who has said he would be a favorite son candidate only to prevent some one from entering his state's Presidential primary "whom I could not, in good conscience, support."

Party and President

What kind of support have the GOP Presidential and Vice Presidential hopefuls given their party in Congress? What kind of support have they given President Eisenhower? CQ's features, Party Unity and Eisenhower Support, give the answers.

PARTY UNITY

CQ's Party-Unity figures for 1955 show the percentage of the time a Congressman voted with his party's majority on partisan roll calls -- those on which the majority of Republicans who voted opposed the majority of Democrats who voted. Prior to 1955, Party Unity averages were based on announced stands and pairs, as well as votes. Under the 1955 method of calculation, a Member's failure to vote, even if he announced his stand, lowered his score.

The following chart gives the Party-Unity scores of GOP Presidential hopefuls who served in Congress during the past nine years. (Sherman Adams served in 1945-46, prior to the period for which CQ has compiled statistics.)

	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955
Bricker	99%	92%	94%	96%	77%
Bridges	91	91	92	100	73
Case	89	43	34	79†	88
Dirksen	94	*	94	97	77
Halleck	99	88	89	89	61
Herter	91	80	68	*	*
Knowland	80	76	70	95	100
Lodge	76	58	56	*	*
McCarthy	95	79	85	83	58
Nixon	91	74	70	*	*
Saltonstall	81	62	62	92	85
Seaton	*	*	69‡	*	*
Stratton	77	*	*	*	*
Thye	89	61	67	80	81

* Not a member during those years.

† 1953 Only.

‡ 1952 Only.

EISENHOWER SUPPORT

CQ's Eisenhower-Support figures show the percentage of the time a Congressman backed the President's program and leadership on tests which came to a roll-call vote. Statistics are based only on the "yeas" and "nays;" pairs and announced stands were excluded.

The following chart gives the Eisenhower-Support scores of GOP Presidential and Vice Presidential hopefuls who served in Congress from 1953-55.

	1953-54	1955
Bricker	66%	73%
Bridges	65	65
Case	59†	88
Dirksen	78	75
Halleck	92	78
Herter	*	*
Knowland	88	94
Lodge	*	*
McCarthy	39	50
Nixon	*	*
Saltonstall	85	90
Seaton	*	*
Stratton	*	*
Thye	73	87

* Not a member during these years.

† 1953 Only.

Vote Summary

Over the past 11 years (1945-55) 65 House and Senate roll-call votes have tested the stands of the 15 Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential hopefuls. These votes were chosen by CQ on the basis of their possible importance as issues in the 1956 campaign.

Votes are listed by subject under the appropriate year, with House and Senate roll calls presented under combined captions. The vote of only a single chamber is used, however, when no comparable House and Senate roll calls were taken in the same year.

A lawmaker is listed "FOR" or "AGAINST" the proposal on the basis of his record vote, pair, announcement, or response to the CQ poll. If a lawmaker's name is not listed, he took no stand, or was not in Congress that year.

Following each brief caption are citations to the appropriate CQ Weekly Report or CQ Almanac pages, and CQ roll-call numbers.

1955

President's Highway Program -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Case, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Halleck. (See CQ Weekly Report, Vote 40, p. 617; Vote 67, p. 930.)

Democratic \$20 Income Tax Cut -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Case, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House AGAINST: Halleck. (See CQ Weekly Report, Vote 17, p. 281; Vote 12, p. 226.)

Reclamation -- Upper Colorado Storage Project in Senate, FOR: Bricker, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Case, Dirksen, Knowland. Central Valley, Calif., House, FOR: HALLECK. (See CQ Weekly Report Vote 30, p. 453; Vote 49, p. 756.)

Reciprocal Trade Extension -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Case, Dirksen, Knowland, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: McCarthy. House FOR: Halleck. (See CQ Weekly Report, Vote 35, p. 518; Vote 10, p. 198.)

Place part of Foreign Economic Aid on Loan Basis -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Case, Saltonstall. (See CQ Weekly Report, Vote 44, p. 653.)

Increase Foreign Military Aid \$420 Million -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Case, Dirksen, Knowland, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker. (See CQ Weekly Report, Vote 71, p. 929.)

1954

Increase Income Tax Exemption \$100 -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House AGAINST: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 2, p. 568; Vote 1, p. 570.)

Flexible Farm Price Supports -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, Saltonstall. Senate AGAINST: McCarthy, Thye. House FOR: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 3, p. 142; Vote 1, p. 140.)

Public Housing -- Senate FOR cut to 35,000 units annually: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR increase to 35,000 units annually: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 1, p. 250; Vote 1, p. 244.)

St. Lawrence Seaway -- Senate FOR: Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Saltonstall. House FOR: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 7, p. 565; Vote 2, p. 572.)

Increase Amount, Duration of Unemployment Compensation -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House AGAINST: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 3, p. 250; Vote 5, p. 248.)

Kill Taft-Hartley Revision -- Senate AGAINST killing revision: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 1, p. 309.)

Extend Public Preference to Atomic Energy -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 3, p. 563.)

Limit Treaty Powers -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy. Senate AGAINST: Saltonstall, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 8, p. 294.)

Three-Year Reciprocal Trade Extension -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, Saltonstall, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 2, p. 296.)

Kill President's Health Reinsurance Proposal -- House AGAINST killing proposal: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, Vote 6, p. 246.)

1953

Increase Air Force Funds -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House AGAINST: Case, Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, Vote 7, p. 188; Vote 4, p. 178.)

Refugee Relief -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker. House FOR: Case, Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, Vote 3, p. 257; Vote 3, p. 254.)

State Title to Tidelands -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, Vote 2, p. 462; Vote 2, p. 458.)

Cut Soil-Conservation Program -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Saltonstall. Senate AGAINST: Knowland, McCarthy, Thye. House FOR: Case, Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, Vote 5, p. 188; Vote 1, p. 178.)

Limit Sales of U.S. Rubber Plants -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Knowland, McCarthy, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, Vote 2, p. 464.)

1952

McCarran-Walter Immigration Act -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy, Nixon, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Lodge, Saltonstall, Seaton. House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, Vote 5, p. 184; Vote 5, p. 180.)

Invoke Injunction in Steel Strike -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Nixon, Saltonstall, Seaton, Thye. House FOR: Halleck, Herter. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, Vote 4, p. 371; Vote 4, p. 376.)

Cut TVA Funds -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Lodge, McCarthy, Nixon, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Case, Halleck, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, Vote 7, p. 134; Vote 4, p. 128.)

End Wage and Price Controls -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, McCarthy. Senate AGAINST: Lodge, Nixon, Saltonstall, Thye. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, Vote 1, p. 369.)

Continue Price Supports at 90 Percent of Parity on Basic Farm Crops -- House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, Vote 1, p. 88.)

1951

Kill Universal Military Training -- Senate FOR killing UMT: Bricker. Senate AGAINST: Bridges, Dirksen, Knowland, Lodge, Nixon, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, Vote 1, p. 314; Vote 2, p. 310.)

War-time General Tax Increase. Senate FOR: Knowland, Lodge, Nixon, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Dirksen, McCarthy. House FOR: Case, Halleck. House AGAINST: Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, Vote 4, p. 535; Vote 5, p. 540.)

Cut European Economic Aid -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Dirksen, McCarthy. Senate AGAINST: Know-

land, Lodge, Nixon, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Halleck, Herter. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, Vote 4, p. 264; Vote 2, p. 262.)

1950

Internal Security Act -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Case, Halleck, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 7, p. 543; Vote 8, p. 554.)

Natural Gas Bill -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, McCarthy. Senate AGAINST: Knowland, Lodge, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Halleck, Herter. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 5, p. 722; Vote 8, p. 714.)

Increase CCC Borrowing Authority -- Senate FOR: Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall. House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 8, p. 102; Vote 6, p. 100.)

Bar Direct Loans to Housing Cooperatives -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Lodge. House FOR: Halleck, Herter, Nixon. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 2, p. 200; Vote 6, p. 196.)

River, Harbor, Flood Control Program -- Senate FOR: McCarthy, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, Saltonstall. House AGAINST: Case, Halleck, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 8, p. 723; Vote 1, p. 714.)

Across-the-Board Cut in Federal Spending -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. House FOR: Case, Halleck, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 5, p. 149; Vote 3, p. 152.)

Legalize Basing Points -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: McCarthy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 7, p. 722.)

Kill Basing Point Bill -- House AGAINST killing bill: Case, Halleck, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 3, p. 716.)

Shelve Point Four Aid to Underdeveloped Areas -- Senate FOR shelving: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Lodge. House FOR: Halleck. House AGAINST: Case, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 7, p. 267; Vote 6, p. 260.)

Korea Aid -- House FOR: Case, Herter. House AGAINST: Halleck, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, Vote 2, p. 260.)

1949

Five-Year Housing Program -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Knowland. House FOR: Case. House AGAINST: Halleck, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 5, p. 326; Vote 5, p. 328.)

Military Aid to NATO -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thye. Senate AGAINST: Bricker. House FOR: Case, Halleck, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 10, p. 431; Vote 5, p. 426.)

North Atlantic Pact -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 2, p. 430.)

Extend Trade Agreements Without "Peril Points" -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Knowland. House FOR: Case, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 6, p. 431; Vote 2, p. 424.)

Korea Aid -- Senate FOR: Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 2, p. 432.)

Federal Aid to Education -- Senate FOR: Knowland, Lodge, Saltonstall, Thy. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, McCarthy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 2, p. 327.)

Peg Farm Price Supports at 90 Percent Parity -- Senate FOR: McCarthy. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, Saltonstall, Thy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, Vote 8, p. 177.)

1948

European Recovery Plan -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 9, p. 216; Vote 2, p. 220.)

Extend Trade Agreements With "Peril Points" -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 4, p. 219; Vote 4, p. 222.)

Peacetime Military Draft -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. Senate AGAINST: Bricker. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 1, p. 267; Vote 3, p. 270.)

GOP Income Tax Reduction -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 1, p. 388; Vote 4, p. 384.)

Suspend Application of Antitrust Laws to Carrier Agreements -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 2, p. 388; Vote 5, p. 382.)

TVA Steam Plant -- Senate FOR: Knowland. Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House AGAINST: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 4, p. 125; Vote 3, p. 130.)

Grant President Standby Economic Controls -- Senate AGAINST: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 1, p. 386.)

Tighten Credit -- House FOR: Case, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 1, p. 382.)

School Aid in Defense Areas -- House FOR: Dirksen, Halleck, Stratton. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 2, p. 168.)

Mundt-Nixon Anti-Subversive Bill -- House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, Vote 5, p. 322.)

1947

Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Act -- Senate FOR: Bricker, Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, Vote 3, p. 308; Vote 2, p. 306.)

Greek-Turkish Aid -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Knowland, Lodge, McCarthy, Saltonstall, Thy. Senate AGAINST: Bricker. House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon. House AGAINST: Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, Vote 3, p. 270; Vote 3, p. 274.)

Anti-Poll Tax Bill -- House FOR: Case, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter, Nixon, Stratton. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. III, Vote 4, p. 500.)

1946

British Loan -- Senate FOR: Bridges, Saltonstall. Senate AGAINST: Knowland. House FOR: Adams, Case, Herter. House AGAINST: Dirksen, Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. II, Vote 3, p. 282; Vote 3, p. 484.)

Anti-Strike Bills -- Senate FOR: Knowland, Saltonstall. House FOR: Adams, Dirksen, Halleck, Herter. House AGAINST: Case. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. II, Vote 4, p. 327, Vote 3, p. 100.)

Permanent School Lunch Program -- House FOR: Dirksen, Herter. House AGAINST: Halleck. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. II, Vote 3, p. 58.)

1945

Full Employment Act -- Senate FOR: Knowland, Saltonstall. House FOR: Adams, Case, Dirksen, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. I, Vote 4, p. 491, Vote 2, p. 670.)

Unemployment Compensation at \$25 per week -- Senate AGAINST: Bridges, Knowland, Saltonstall. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. I, Vote 2, p. 484.)

Establish Permanent Investigating Committee, With No Legislative Functions, on Un-American Activities -- House FOR: Adams, Halleck. House AGAINST: Case, Dirksen, Herter. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. I, Vote 1, p. 80.)

Who They Are

Brief biographies of the 15 Republicans with Congressional backgrounds who are potential GOP candidates for President or Vice President, listed alphabetically:

SHERMAN ADAMS, 56, of Lincoln, N.H., Dartmouth graduate, World War I veteran, married, four children. Lumber, paper, and banking interests. State legislature, 1941-44; House, 1945-47; governor, 1949-53. He served

on House Elections, Flood Control, and Labor Committees, and tried unsuccessfully to work out compromise in 1946 on anti-strike legislation. As governor, he reorganized state agencies along line of Hoover Commission proposals. He has been at odds with state GOP faction led by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.). He personally headed winning Eisenhower slate in first Presidential primary in New Hampshire in 1952, served as Mr. Eisenhower's floor manager at 1952 convention, as the President's chief of staff during 1952 campaign. He has been Presidential assistant since 1953.

JOHN WILLIAM BRICKER, 62, of Columbus, Ohio, graduate of Ohio State, World War I veteran, married, one son. Lawyer. Member of state public utilities commission, 1929-32; state attorney general, 1933-37; governor, 1939-45; Republican candidate for Vice President, 1944; Senator, 1947 to date. Member of Senate Banking and Currency and Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committees; Chairman of latter in 1953-55. He was principal sponsor of constitutional amendment to curb Presidential treaty-making powers, an opponent of universal military training, public housing, and many foreign aid programs. He has been particularly interested in surface transportation problems. He was a strong supporter of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53) for the GOP Presidential nomination in 1952.

HENRY STYLES BRIDGES, 57, of Concord, N.H., graduate of the University of Maine, married, three sons; has been divorced and widowed. Banking, publishing, and farm interests. Member of state public service commission, 1930-34; governor, 1934-36; Senator, 1937 to date. Member of Senate Armed Services and Appropriations Committees and former chairman of Appropriations (1947-49, 1953-55). Senate Republican leader, 1952; president pro tempore of Senate, 1953-55; chairman of Senate Republican Policy Committee, January, 1955, to date. He has served in Senate longer than any other Republican now in the Senate. He has sponsored many cuts in federal expenditures. He has strongly backed aid to Nationalist China. Revelation that he was paid \$35,000 annually as the public member of the United Mine Workers welfare fund stirred up a public controversy in 1949 and he resigned the post in 1950. Though a leader of a state GOP faction, he was officially neutral in the Eisenhower-Taft fight in 1952 New Hampshire primary.

CLIFFORD PHILIP CASE, 51, of Rahway, N.J., graduate of Rutgers and Columbia, Phi Beta Kappa, married, three children. Lawyer. State legislature, 1943-44; House, 1945-53; resigned from House to head Fund for the Republic, 1953-54; Senate, 1954 to date. Committee service includes Post Office and Civil Service (Senate and House) and House Judiciary, Education, and Claims Committees. He has differed with his party on labor, tidelands, natural gas, and public housing legislation, and has what he terms a "liberal voting record." Prior to the 1954 campaign he had AFL, CIO, ADA support. A foe of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and an early supporter of President Eisenhower, Case won in 1954 by only 3,370 votes.

EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, 59, of Pekin, Ill., attended Minnesota University, World War I veteran, married, one daughter. Lawyer and businessman. House 1933-49; Senate, 1951 to date. He has served on Senate

and House Appropriations Committees and on Senate Judiciary Committee. Chairman of Senate Republican Campaign Committee, 1951-55. He has sponsored many cuts in federal spending, especially in housing and foreign aid, and measures to end wage, price, rent controls. Democrats have charged his voting record on international affairs is inconsistent; he claims that he is a "re-examined" on foreign policy. He has been a strong supporter of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). He nominated the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53) at the GOP Presidential convention in 1952. He is seeking reelection.

CHARLES ABRAHAM HALLECK, 55, of Rensselaer, Ind., graduate of Indiana University, Phi Beta Kappa, World War I veteran, married, two children, lawyer. House, 1935 to date; House majority leader, 1947-49, 1953-55; former chairman of Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. He has served on House Administration, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Rules, Civil Service, and Small Business Committees. He successfully led many battles against the domestic program of the Truman Administration in the House in the 80th Congress. He championed the Eisenhower program in the 83rd Congress, helping win battles to extend the excess profits tax and to institute flexible farm price supports. He was disappointed in his bid for the 1948 GOP Vice Presidential nomination. He supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1952. He generally has sided with Gov. George N. Craig (R Ind.) in his battle with Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to control the Indiana Republican party.

CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD HERTER, 60, of Boston, Mass., Harvard graduate, married, four children. State Department, 1916-17, 1919; American Peace Commission, 1918; European Relief Council, 1920; personal assistant to Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, 1921-24. Publishing interests. State legislature, 1931-43; House, 1943-53; governor, 1953 to date. He served on House Civil Service, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Rules, and Foreign Affairs Committees. In 1947, he headed a Select Committee on Foreign Affairs to determine foreign relief needs. As governor he reorganized state agencies, started a program to maintain and increase state industrial base. He was a strong supporter of Mr. Eisenhower in 1952. Born in Paris of American parents, Herter is not sure whether he is a "natural-born citizen," a constitutional requirement for Presidential eligibility.

WILLIAM FIFE KNOWLAND, 47, of Piedmont, Calif., graduate of the University of California, World War II veteran, married, three children. Assistant publisher, Oakland Tribune, of which his father, ex-Rep. Joseph R. Knowland (R Calif., 1904-15), is publisher. Former member of the Republican National Committee. State legislature, 1933-39; Senate, 1945 to date; Senate Republican leader, 1953 to date. He has served on Senate Appropriations, Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Rules Committees. Although a strong supporter of President Eisenhower's domestic program, Knowland has been a frequent critic of his Far Eastern policies. Knowland favors more aid to Nationalist China, a blockade of Red China. Although reportedly offered second spot on a ticket headed by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio, 1939-53), Knowland supported Chief Justice Earl Warren, then governor of California, for the 1952 GOP

Presidential nomination. After Mr. Eisenhower's nomination, Knowland nominated his colleague, Richard M. Nixon, then a member of the Senate, to the 1952 GOP Vice Presidential post. Since then Knowland and Nixon have clashed on patronage. They belong to separate GOP factions in California.

HENRY CABOT LODGE, JR., 53, of Beverly, Mass., Harvard graduate, World War II veteran, married, two sons. Newspaperman. State legislature, 1933-36; Senate, 1937 to 1944, when he resigned to enter the Army; also 1947-53. He served on Senate Foreign Relations, Rules, Appropriations, Finance, Banking and Currency, and Military Affairs Committees. In the Senate, Lodge was a proponent of foreign aid and international cooperation, following the foreign policy views of his colleague, the late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R Mich., 1928-51), rather than his grandfather, the late Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R Mass., 1893-1924), who opposed U.S. entry into the League of Nations. An early supporter of Mr. Eisenhower for the Presidency, Lodge was Mr. Eisenhower's campaign manager before and during the 1952 Republican convention but later lost his own race for re-election to the Senate. He was appointed chief U.S. representative to the UN in 1953.

JOSEPH RAYMOND MCCARTHY, 45, of Appleton, Wisconsin, graduate of Marquette University, World War II veteran, married. Attorney. State circuit judge, 1939-46. Senate, 1947 to date. Chairman of Senate Government Operations Committee, 1953-55. He has served also on Senate Appropriations, Rules, Banking and Currency Committees. McCarthy caused a sensation in 1950 when he said in a speech at Wheeling, W. Va., that there were a large number of Communists in the State Department. He continued his accusations about Communists in government on the Senate floor. As chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, he probed U.S. personnel overseas and U.S. Army installations in this country, which culminated in the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings. A select Senate Committee recommended censure of McCarthy in September, 1954, and the Senate voted to condemn him, 67-22, on Dec. 2, 1954, for his conduct as a Senator. McCarthy has been a bitter critic of the foreign policy of the Eisenhower Administration, and has sponsored legislation to aid Nationalist China and the repressed countries of Eastern Europe.

RICHARD MILHOUS NIXON, 42, of Whittier, Calif., graduate, Whittier College, Duke University, World War II veteran, married, two daughters. Lawyer. House, 1947-50; Senate, 1950-52; Vice President, 1953 to date. He served on the Senate Labor and Public Welfare and Expenditures Committees and on the House Education and Labor and Un-American Activities Committees. Nixon gained a reputation as an expert prober of Communist activity while a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and this put him in line for selection as running mate for President Eisenhower in 1952. He has been an active Vice President, and the chief party and Administration spokesman on the accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration. (For further details on Nixon's background and voting record, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1094ff.)

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, 63, of Dover, Mass., Harvard graduate, World War I veteran, married, four children. Lawyer, state legislature, 1923-36; governor,

1939-44; chairman of Governors' Conference, 1944; Senator, 1945 to date; Senate whip 1949 to date. Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, 1953-55. Saltonstall has also served on Senate Appropriations, Finance, and Small Business Committees. He has introduced much armed services legislation and successfully pushed through the Senate the Eisenhower defense program and top nominations to the Defense Department. He was the only Republican now holding a Senate leadership post to oppose George substitute to Bricker amendment. He was passed over as Senate Republican floor leader in 1952, again in 1953. He was an early supporter of Eisenhower as 1952 GOP standard-bearer.

FRED ANDREW SEATON, 45, of Hastings, Neb., attended Kansas State, married, four children. Newspaper publisher. State legislature, 1945-49; chairman, Nebraska Legislative Council, 1947-49; Senator by appointment 1951-52; Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1953-55; deputy assistant to the President at present time; long active in Republican politics; secretary to Alf M. Landon in 1936 Presidential campaign; Nebraska campaign manager and secretary to Harold E. Stassen in 1948 pre-convention campaign. A pre-convention supporter of Mr. Eisenhower for the 1952 GOP Presidential nomination, he served as advisor to Mr. Eisenhower during the 1952 campaign. He is a self-styled "liberal conservative" and a "middle-of-the-roader."

WILLIAM GRANT STRATTON, 41, of Morris, Ill., graduate of Arizona University, World War II veteran, married, two children, has been divorced. Businessman. House, 1941-43; 1947-49; state treasurer, 1943-44; governor, 1953 to date. Served on House Civil Service, Flood Control, and Banking and Currency Committees. While in 77th Congress he permitted George Sylvester Viereck to use his frank to send out "non-interventionist" material; Viereck later was convicted as a Nazi agent. In 80th Congress he sponsored a bill to admit 400,000 displaced persons. Youngest Illinois governor since 1883, he got reapportionment and tollroad legislation through state legislature in first term. He is expected to be a candidate for re-election. He was a supporter of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) for the 1952 GOP Presidential nomination. He sometimes has been at odds with Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) over both national and state problems.

EDWARD JOHN THYE, 59, of Northfield, Minn., graduate of Carroll College, Wis., World War I veteran, married, one daughter. Farming interests. Deputy state commissioner of agriculture, 1939-42; elected lieutenant governor in 1943; succeeded to governorship in 1943; served as governor, 1943-46; Senator, 1947 to date. Chairman of Senate Small Business Committee, 1953-55; he has served also on Senate Agriculture, Appropriations, and Post Office and Civil Service Committees. He has sponsored much small business and farm legislation, and has opposed the Administration flexible farm price-support program. He was one of six signers of the "declaration of conscience" sponsored by Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) in 1950, and in 1955 he proposed a close liaison between the Administration and its Congressional supporters who wanted to be briefed on upcoming legislation. In 1952 he switched his support from Minnesota's favorite son, Harold E. Stassen, to Mr. Eisenhower prior to the convention, where Minnesota put the future President over as convention nominee on the first ballot.



Around the Capitol

BIG FOUR CONFERENCE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, armed with a Presidential assurance of complete backing, Oct. 27 told Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov the United States, in order to win German unity, was prepared to join in security guarantees "which will preclude any revival of German militarism." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1152.)

In his opening statement to the Geneva conference of Big Four foreign ministers, Dulles said Germany's division "is a grave injustice and a source of instability. We have all agreed that Germany should be unified by free elections. Yet to achieve German unification at this stage requires that we each be satisfied this step will not impair our security."

Full authority for Dulles to conduct negotiations came Oct. 23 from President Eisenhower. The President wrote Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Cabinet that Dulles would attend the Geneva conference as the President's "personal representative, having my complete confidence.... (Dulles) both at the conference table and before the world, speaks for me with authority for our country."

Dulles' hand was strengthened further by Congressional leaders, who after an Oct. 20 briefing, assured the Administration of their bi-partisan support. A warning against too much optimism was sounded after the briefing by Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. George said "it would not be very realistic" to expect the foreign ministers to get beyond German unification and European security, the first agenda items. Other items listed for possible discussion included increased contacts between East and West and disarmament.

PROSPERITY

"Strong approval" came from President Eisenhower Oct. 24 for a program designed by his Council of Economic Advisers to help scattered depressed sections of the United States share in the general prosperity. Federal aid would be given local communities so they could "reclaim" themselves.

CEA Chairman Arthur F. Burns outlined the program for the President at a Denver hospital meeting attended also by Gabriel Hauge, the President's personal economic adviser.

Burns said the program, to be sent Congress in January, 1956, called for the creation of a new federal agency, either within the Department of Labor or the Department of Commerce. Burns did not give a specific outline of his proposals, but likened them to the Point Four program of technical assistance to underdeveloped nations.

COORDINATE WORK

The new agency, Burns continued, would coordinate much aid and relief work currently scattered through many federal agencies. It also "will have the function of rendering technical assistance" to depressed com-

munities which would be surveyed to discover their "economic potential," he added.

Three Senators immediately took credit for developing the home-front Point Four plan. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Oct. 25 said he was "greatly pleased that the Administration has finally adopted two of my major programs for aiding people of distressed areas." But Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) said he urged such a plan in a July 30, 1955, Senate speech. And Ralph Flanders (R Vt.) said the idea came from his testimony in 1950 when he urged the Joint Economic Report Committee to set up a special subcommittee for low-income families.

1956 FORECAST

Meanwhile, 28 leading industrialists and economists Oct. 22 told Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks that 1956 would bring higher prosperity than 1955. Their forecast, made at a closed meeting of the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council, represented the unanimous finding of BAC's technical panel, Weeks said.

CEA Oct. 19 reported a sharp upswing in personal spending which largely contributed to an increase of \$7.25 billion in the July-December, 1955, rate of production of goods and services. If the pace continued, ECA said, the total 1955 national product would come close to \$400 billion, compared with slightly more than \$91 billion in 1939 and \$209.25 billion in 1946. The high for any past year was \$365 billion in 1953. The 1954 total was \$357 billion.

ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM

President Eisenhower Oct. 21 approved a major program to stimulate an all-out attack on crime which included ending the jam in the federal courts. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1139ff.)

Presidential approval was given from the Denver hospital where he was recuperating from a heart attack after a 25-minute conference with Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Brownell said the program aimed to cope with a rapidly spreading problem in the nation's judicial and penal systems resulting from a sharp increase in persons coming before federal courts. In the last 10 years, he continued, the federal prison population had jumped 10 percent, with the proportion of serious offenders rising even more sharply. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1ff.)

The program, outlined by Brownell, included:

- Legislation to create about 20 new federal judge-ships.
- Legal "task forces" to be sent from Washington to help clear up backlogs of work in congested federal courts.
- Extension of the federal program for rehabilitating youthful offenders by creating a \$7.5 million correctional institution in the western states.
- Construction of a \$9 million "maximum security" prison in the western states.
- Legislation to provide "public defenders" to give legal counsel to accused persons unable to hire private attorneys.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

JURY 'EAVESDROPPING'

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Oct. 22 said Orin L. Phillips of Denver, chief judge of the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, "never approved the jury eavesdropping and the statements made to the contrary are wrong." Paul Kitch, Wichita, Kan., attorney who arranged wire recordings of jury deliberations, Oct. 23 said Judge Phillips approved the project. Phillips Oct. 23 said he "merely gave...opinion and advice. I had no authority to tell them what to do..." Persons involved in the project had told a Senate subcommittee they had the approval of Phillips. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1153.)

HIGHWAYS

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks Oct. 21 said the Administration would accept a pay-as-you-go financing plan to obtain passage of a highway improvement program. Weeks said a pay-as-you-go program financed from taxes assessed on a "fair and equitable" basis against highway users would be acceptable, although the Administration had not forsaken its proposal for a government corporation to issue highway bonds outside federal budget. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1152.)

GRUNEWALD PERJURY COUNT

The government Oct. 20 dropped a 10-count perjury indictment against Henry (The Dutchman) Grunewald. Assistant Attorney General William Hitz said "certain new evidence has been made available" to the government that "renders it inadvisable to go to trial." Hitz declined to elaborate. A former Washington wire puller, Grunewald's indictment grew out of his testimony before the House Ways and Means Internal Revenue Law Administration Subcommittee in 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 442ff.)

ICC RESIGNATION

Interstate Commerce Commissioner J. Haden Alldredge Oct. 25 announced his resignation effective Oct. 31 to enter private law practice. An Alabama Democrat, Alldredge served on the ICC for 16½ years.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

TAX CUT

Chairman Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) of the House Appropriations Committee Oct. 20 expressed hope the fiscal 1957 budget could be balanced, but called a tax cut "problematical." Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee Oct. 24 said he believed a balanced budget was "in sight," but added: "this does not mean there will be a surplus sufficient for tax reduction." Byrd said "we must...preserve our solvency and not depend on boom revenue, which may be temporary, as a justification for reducing taxes."

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) Oct. 22 said he thought budget balancing was "clearly in sight" and the time had arrived for tax cuts. He predicted a "sharp division of opinion" between Democrats and Republicans in 1956 over taxes, highways, farm price supports, social security expansion, and school construction.

NEWSPRINT

Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R Md.) Oct. 20 requested the Justice Department to furnish the Senate Banking and Currency Committee any information it obtained on a current newsprint price increase move. Beall, a Committee Member, said the Committee would use such material to "determine whether Congressional action might be advisable." Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee Oct. 20 said his group might investigate the possibility of antitrust violations. Meanwhile, the Justice Department Oct. 21 said it was setting up a series of conferences with United States newsprint producers in an effort to prevent any joint increase in prices.

IMMIGRATION

Sen. Irving M. Ives (D N.Y.) Oct. 22 described existing immigration laws as "un-American" and predicted they would be changed. "We do not like the bigotry inherent in our present immigration laws and we are determined to get rid of it," he said. Scott McLeod, Refugee Relief Act administrator, Oct. 21 said the refugee relief program would not be completely successful because of "shifts in the pressure for immigration" in Germany and Austria. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1078.)

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (Title 39, United States Code, Section 233) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION OF

CQ Weekly Report published weekly at Washington, D.C., for October 28, 1955.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Buel F. Weare, Editor, Thomas N. Schroth, Managing editor, none; Business manager, Walter L. Thomas, all of 1156 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

Congressional Quarterly News Features, a part of the Times Publishing Company, a corporation, 52, Petersburg, Florida, with these stockholders: Nelson Popiner, Dorcasia M. Popiner, Catherine Stephenson, trustee (for Nancy and Sally Popiner), Dorothy McConno, Tom C. Harris, H. J. Thompson, Uvald H. Chapman, Jr., Times Publishing Company Pension Trust Fund (for qualified Times employees) all of St. Petersburg, Florida; Eleanor P. Jamison and Mary Alice Jamison of Sullivan, Indiana.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: Jefferson Standard Insurance Company, Greensboro, North Carolina; Alice W. Popiner, St. Petersburg, Florida; Mary Alice Jamison, Sullivan, Indiana; Anne Popiner Jamison, Sullivan, Indiana.

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs above the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required from daily, weekly, semi-weekly, and tri-weekly newspapers only.)

1500.

(Signed) Buel F. Weare, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1955.

(Signed) H. R. Lacy
Notary Public, D.C.

(51 A)

(My commission expires Dec. 31, 1956)



(Oct. 21 - 27)

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Senate Unit Surveys Farm Sentiment
- Automation Hearings Continue
- "Workers Without Compensation" Testify
- House Completes Study of Navy Jets

Action

PUBLIC POWER POLICIES

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Public Works and Resources Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Oct. 26 Subcommittee Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.) said his group, which had been investigating federal power policies, had not turned up anything "which demonstrates any illegal or improper influence on the part of the Georgia Power Co." His statement came in answer to newspaper criticism for refusing to let Harllee Branch, Jr., power company president, testify. Chudoff said the subcommittee was not investigating power companies "at this time." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1153.)

Branch said in Atlanta that his firm "has suffered irreparable damage on account of careless and baseless insinuations" made during the Subcommittee investigation.

FEDERAL PLANTS

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- Oct. 20 ordered the Defense Department to delay closing 14 government-operated plants until Congress reconvenes in January.

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) said the delay was ordered to give the Committee "an opportunity to take up these matters in orderly procedure." Authority to order the postponement was embodied in a rider to the 1956 military appropriation bill. President Eisenhower said when he signed the bill July 13 that the rider was unconstitutional. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 856).

The Defense Department planned to let private industry do the work done in the federal plants.

Hearings

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the farm economy.

BACKGROUND -- The Committee June 17-23 held hearings on farm price support programs, including a House-passed bill (HR 12) to restore rigid price supports on six basic crops at 90 percent of parity. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 744.)

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 24 -- At St. Paul, Minn., dairymen agreed milk prices had dropped but could not agree on what should be done. Byron G. Allen,

Minnesota commissioner of agriculture, said most milk producers favored open market selling with the government paying the difference between the market price and the support level.

Delbert Best, a Mankato, Minn., dairy farmer, said the federal government should protect farmers from disaster but not give them "a constant blood transfusion. Price supports are a plan for politicians."

Oct. 25 -- At Worthington, Minn., farmers split on rigid vs. flexible price supports. Members of the National Farmers Union generally endorsed high, rigid supports, while Farm Bureau Federation spokesmen favored flexible supports. Several spokesmen from both groups endorsed a proposal to pay farmers for land they would take out of production.

Wendell Brown, a Spirit Lake, Iowa, farmer, said "farmers are more to blame for...low hog prices than the government" because they "over-produced." He charged that "labor monopolies" kept consumer food prices high despite low farm prices.

Oct. 26 -- At Des Moines, Iowa, farmers declared decreased production would increase farm income in the long run. Howard Hill, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, said he saw "no alternative but for agriculture to limit production to the amount that can be sold at a reasonable profit."

Hill and other witnesses emphasized that limited production would have to be strictly enforced. They suggested that the government refuse price supports to farmers who produced beyond federal quotas.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said he favored paying farmers for land taken out of production. He estimated such a program would cost \$500 million a year.

Oct. 27 -- At Brookings, S.D., Gov. Joe Foss (R S.D.) said Congress should restore and maintain high, rigid farm price supports "until we can figure out a better program" for stabilizing agriculture.

Albert Keffeler of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation said government surplus grains should not be sold in competition with farmers, but should be "buried in the ice in the Northland where it would keep indefinitely to be used at such time as our people are in need." He also advocated a high-pressure campaign to sell the surpluses in other countries.

Harold Golseth, vice president of the South Dakota Farmers Union, recommended that farmers be paid for land they took out of production.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said after a Cabinet meeting Oct. 27 that there was no split over farm policy. "No one suggested we back off from the flexible principle, but we talked about what to do to strengthen and enlarge it."

WORKERS WITHOUT COMPENSATION

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On the use of persons "without compensation (WOCs)" by government agencies. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 990.)

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 25 -- Subcommittee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) said John C. Clay of New York, assistant to the executive vice president of the National Starch Products Inc. and a former WOC, "used his influence and position as a WOC to further the (tax) application of his own company. Anyone who believes to the contrary is naive and wishful."

Clay admitted that, as a WOC in 1952-53 with the National Production Authority of the Commerce Department, he checked his company's application for tax benefits. He denied trying to influence the decision on the application, but admitted entertaining government officials concerned with it.

Oct. 26 -- Peter A. Strobel, commissioner of federal public buildings, denied that his 90 percent interest in the New York engineering firm of Strobel and Salzman conflicted with his official duties. He said neither he nor his firm profited from federal contracts awarded to two Strobel and Salzman clients. Strobel said he conferred during his lunch hour with Army engineers about his company's claim for \$7,500 for extra work under an old contract.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Business Advisory Council officers, meeting Oct. 20 in Hot Springs, Va., said they would welcome an opportunity to appear before the House Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee investigating BAC members.

Harold Boeschstein, council chairman and president of Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. of Toledo, Ohio, said he believed the council "has served the government well for 23 years. Any or all members would welcome the opportunity to testify."

NAVY JETS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Military Operations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On faulty Navy jet fighter planes.

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 24 -- James F. Eckhart and Earl J. Morgan, staff investigators, estimated that the Navy lost \$200 million in ordering F3H Demon fighter planes equipped with jet engines too weak to power them.

The planes were built by the McDonnell Aircraft Co. of St. Louis; the J-40 engines specified for them were made by the Westinghouse Electric Co. The Navy grounded 60 of the planes, plans to equip 220 others with stronger engines, Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas said.

Morgan said tests of early models of the F3H resulted in 11 crashes, in which four pilots died. Engine failures caused six of the seven major crashes, Morgan said.

Rear Admiral James S. Russell, chief of the Navy bureau of aeronautics, said the Navy has taken steps to forecast plane performances "with greatly increased accuracy.... We've made an honest mistake." Russell said the Navy has contracted for 280 F3H jets which, with engines, will cost \$510,785,000.

Assistant Secretary of Navy Raymond H. Folger said the Navy took "a calculated risk but a bold one" under the pressure of the Korean war. Subcommittee Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said the project was a waste of the taxpayers' money.

Oct. 25 -- J.S. McDonnell, president of the jet plane firm, said when his firm was chosen to manufacture the F3H, the J-40 appeared to be the only suitable engine. He said he wrote the Navy in 1952 recommending an alternate engine, but the suggestion

was rejected because of "prohibitive cost." McDonnell added that during the last two or three years neither his company nor its pilots "had complete confidence in the reliability of this engine (J-40)."

Oct. 26 -- W.W. Smith, manager of Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s aviation gas turbine division at Kansas City, said his firm's records "show no incidents in which a crash resulting in injury or death of a pilot could be directly attributed to the failure of a J-40 engine." He said reports on the limitations of the engine "have been grossly exaggerated."

Oct. 27 -- Adm. Russell said the grounded planes would be used for air dynamics tests and training. McDonnell said that when the final analysis is made "it can be proven that constructive things have been accomplished, that the net loss is very small."

AUTOMATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Report Economic Stabilization Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the effects of automation on the American economy. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 247, 276, 1153.)

TESTIMONY -- Oct. 24 -- James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO), said it is "a lot of nonsense to say automation will create new jobs." He said business and government should help protect the worker from economic setbacks during the switch to automation.

William W. Barton, president of a machine tool manufacturing plant in Rockford, Ill., said the fruits of increased production must be divided fairly.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said his department saw "no reason to believe that this new phase of technology will result in overwhelming problems of readjustment." He said men displaced by automatic machinery should be trained for other jobs. Mitchell declared that the output per man hour to date has not increased much despite automation.

Oct. 25 -- Marshall G. Munce, representing the National Association of Manufacturers, said "if union leadership continues to demand wage increases, which discount in advance the savings to be made by automation, reductions in price will be impossible." He said prices must go down to enable consumers to absorb the increased flow of products resulting from automation.

Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), said employment in the telephone industry was declining 1.6 percent per year.

Dr. Clelio Brunetti, engineering research chief at General Mills Inc., said automatic equipment developed by his firm destroyed 150 manual jobs while creating 491 new positions in the electronics and distribution industries. He predicted these results will be repeated so often that there will be a labor shortage in 10 years.

Oct. 26 -- W. P. Kennedy, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.), said the shortage of scientific personnel was dangerous "because we are losing our superiority in this field so essential to national defense. A well rounded federal aid to education program ought to be No. 1 on the calendar of the coming session of Congress."

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Oct 31 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Merchant Marine Training Subcommittee -- Merchant Marine training and education.
- 31 Senate Agriculture and Forestry -- Federal farm programs at Pendleton, Ore., Oct. 31. Continues at Fresno, Calif., Nov. 2; Albuquerque, N.M., Nov. 4; Hutchinson, Kan., Nov. 7; Fort Worth, Texas, Nov. 8, 9; Alexandria, La., Nov. 10; Macon, Ga., Nov. 12; Columbia, S.C., Nov. 14; Raleigh, N.C., Nov. 15; Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 18; Utica, N.Y., Nov. 19; Chicago, Ill., Nov. 21.
- Nov 3 Small Business Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee -- Gasoline price wars, at Richmond, Va. Continues at Abingdon, Va., Nov. 4.
- 8 District of Columbia Judiciary Subcommittee -- Potomac Electric Power Co. proposal to erect steam generator plant on the Potomac River in Loudon County, Va.
- 14 Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee -- Right of assembly. Continues through Dec. 9.
- 14 Agriculture and Forestry Farmer Committee Subcommittee -- Alleged political manipulation of the farmers' committee program, at St. Louis. Continues Nov. 15.
- 14 Interior and Insular Affairs Minerals, Materials, and Fuels Subcommittee -- Government timber sale policies, at Redding, Calif. Continues at Klamath Falls, Ore., Nov. 15; Medford, Ore., Nov. 16; Roseburg, Ore., Nov. 17; Eugene, Ore., Nov. 18; Portland, Ore., Nov. 21; Quinalt Indian Reservation, Wash., Nov. 22; Stevenson, Wash., Nov. 23; Colville Indian Reservation, Wash., Nov. 25; Seattle, Wash., Nov. 28.
- 21 Judiciary Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee -- McCarran-Walter Act changes.
- 28 Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee -- Union welfare funds.

- Jan 15 Public Works -- Consider authorizing power development of the Niagara River.
- 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Oct 31 Small Business -- Anti-price discrimination law administration. Continues through Nov. 4. Resumes Nov. 14.
- Nov 7 Government Operations Special Subcommittee -- Suppression of government information. Continues through Nov. 11.
- 7 Ways and Means Narcotics Subcommittee -- Narcotics and barbiturates addiction, at New York City. Continues at New York City Nov. 8; at San Francisco, Nov. 10, 11; Seattle, Nov. 14; Chicago, Nov. 16, 17.
- 9 Public Works Special Water Resources and Power Subcommittee -- Flood control and water problems, at Cincinnati. Continues at Cincinnati Nov. 10.
- 9 Public Works Special Water Resources and Power Subcommittee -- Flood control and water problems, at Detroit. Continues at Detroit, Nov. 10.

JOINT COMMITTEES

- Oct 24 Economic Report Economic Stabilization Subcommittee -- Automation. Continues through Oct. 28.
- Nov 7 Economic Report Economic Statistics Subcommittee -- Unemployment. Continues Nov. 8.
- 10 Economic Report Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee -- Foreign economic policy. Continues through Nov. 17.
- 18 Economic Report Low-Income Families Subcommittee -- Low-income families. Continues through Nov. 23.
- Dec 5 Economic Report Tax Policy Subcommittee -- Tax policy. Continues through Dec. 16.

Oct. 27 -- Subcommittee Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas) said he did not expect his group to recommend legislation regarding automation.

Clifton W. Phalen of Detroit, Michigan Bell Telephone Co. president, said telephone companies will broaden the use of automatic equipment. "We are convinced that our business will continue to be operated by very large numbers of employees," he added.

M. A. Hollengreen, National Machine Tool Builders president, said "the alternative to more automation is a decrease in the standard of living." He estimated that the "\$2,500 car of today will cost at least \$10,000 in 1975 if it has to be manufactured with the machines of today."

Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the National Bureau of Standards, said modern computing machines were vital to present day industry. "Office operating problems have reached a size and complexity that defy further efficient

growth unless there is provided better means for handling the masses of information which clog modern offices," he said.

"In an era when the opportunities for geographic expansion are almost nil, the only practicable means of expanding our economic system is through the development of new products or through the development of techniques for producing products more efficiently. Both of these depend on scientific and technological effort involving continuing emphasis on mechanization in all of its phases," Astin said.

John I. Snyder, Jr., chairman of the board and president of United States Industries, Inc., said in a paper submitted to the Committee that labor and industry should join in a national labor management council on job opportunities to deal with unemployment resulting from automation.



Capitol Quotes

AMERICAN LEGION -- "I am proud of the action of the American Legion in passing a resolution asking Congress to desist from any more appropriations for the support of UNESCO...UNESCO is diligently at work to root out...all semblance of a national spirit, to the end that our children may fit into the citizenship of a world government. They propose to harmonize our government...with government like Russia's...Just how these watery-eyed followers of UNESCO are going to harmonize all these differences and still have the people of the United States preserve their own independence and freedom at the same time is not explained by these destructionists..." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) Oct. 27 release.

"It was my privilege to attend the session of the recent American Legion Convention in Miami, Fla... A highlight of Commander Wagner's acceptance speech was his pledge of continued vigilant activity on the part of the Legion against Communist efforts at subversive infiltration in the United States...The firm stand taken by the Legion against world-government proposals and against the Red Chinese truce violations in Korea were particularly welcome." -- Rep. August E. Johansen (R Mich.) Oct. 26 release.

"...By a voice vote, without prolonged discussion or consideration of its former National Commander's report, the Legion condemned UNESCO...UNESCO has long been under fire from many quarters and has always survived with a clean record, but its condemnation by such a great national organization as the American Legion is an alarming thing." -- Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D N.J.) Oct. 20 release.

NATIONAL PARKS -- "I have long been concerned over the condition of our national parks today. This year, we have tried to take care of 50 million visitors in a park system developed to handle about 25 million, while there have been no substantial capital investments in park facilities for the past 15 years...Thus, I am happy to hear of the new 10-year developmental program, recently announced by the (park) Service. During the next decade, it is hoped that park facilities will be expanded to accommodate 80 million people and at the same time to protect the natural beauties of our parks." -- Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) Oct. 20 newsletter.

RECLAMATION -- "Unsoundness and costliness of many proposed reclamation projects are destroying the hope of continuing a progressive water and power development program in the western states. Congress is being asked to approve projects that not only are fantastically expensive, but which are fashioned from economics that would drive any businessman and taxpayer to despair...When you discuss a proposed western reclamation project with an eastern Congressman today, he thinks of many things and most of them are reasons for voting against the project...If western states hope to carry out at least some of their desired programs, they had better come to Congress with projects that are within the realm of practicality, which do not stagger the imagination, and which are not based on the wild dreams of the professional practitioners in the reclamation Bureau." -- Rep. Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) Oct. 24 release.

CAMPAIGN ISSUES -- "The Democrats, in a campaign year, would inevitably be tempted to befuddle and defeat the purposes of the program laid down by the President. The exhilarating prospect, to them, of running in 1956 against a candidate other than the tremendously popular personal figure which is Eisenhower, will only strengthen their efforts to wreck his legislative goals...In our party's concern for the welfare and future of the President, we must realize that devotion to our individual and collective legislative tasks is the surest way we can carry on our duties as he would have us do." -- Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) Oct. 12 address.

VISITING RUSSIANS -- "Much to-do about very little has been made of a visit by six Russians to the New York Stock Exchange...These visits may be pleasant excursions chartered on the good ship 'Geneva,' but for all the tangible good resulting therefrom, the vessel might just as well be the 'good ship Lollypop.' Nothing is more important for Americans to understand than the Communist dictum that everything is subordinate to the goal of achieving the Communist world order. If we succumb to the magician's parlor trick and take our eye off the ball while we look at the dexterity of the flashing wand, we shall be as gullible as children." -- Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) Oct. 24 newsletter.

Prosperity President Eisenhower, showing steady recuperation from his heart attack, gave "strong approval" to a program outlined by his Council of Economic Advisers to help scattered depressed sections of the U.S. reclaim their economic well-being. The program was likened to the Point Four project of technical assistance to underdeveloped areas of the world. Meanwhile, the Commerce Department's Business Advisory Council reported a sharp increase in personal spending which might bring the total 1955 national product close to \$400 billion, well over the previous high of \$365 billion for 1953.

Grounded Demons

Investigators for a House subcommittee estimated that the Navy lost \$200 million on a contract for underpowered Demon jet fighter planes. The Navy's chief of aeronautics admitted an "honest mistake" was made in forecasting the plane's performance, said it was caused by a rush to replace obsolete aircraft. The president of the firm which manufactured the planes said he recommended an alternate engine for the plane, but his suggestion was rejected because of "prohibitive cost."

Down on the Farm

Grassroots farm hearings were started in the Midwest by a Senate committee looking for information on how to bolster sagging farm income. Witnesses agreed there was too much production, suggested various ways to limit production as well as to pay farmers for surpluses. An Iowan put the blame for low hog prices on "we farmers," but charged "labor monopolies" with keeping consumer farm prices high. A South Dakota farmer spokesman urged the government to purchase excess grain, then bury it "in the ice in the Northland where it could keep indefinitely."

Prime Ministers

The United States stood prepared to join in security guarantees "which will preclude any revival of German militarism," Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the opening session of the Big Four foreign ministers conference. Dulles left for the Geneva meeting armed with assurances of support from President Eisenhower and a bipartisan group of Congressional leaders.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Presidential Preview

Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential contenders who have served in Congress reflect nearly every shading of party ideology. Many nominees who fought out past campaigns shaped their careers in Congress. Congressional Quarterly checked the records of 15 GOP hopefuls, dark horses, and favorite sons who have been seasoned in Senate or House. Several of the 15 have a good to moderate chance to win the 1956 GOP convention's top prizes if President Eisenhower declines to run. Others -- while not serious contenders -- will control or influence delegates. Contenders and king-makers will struggle to paint the Republican party in their image.

Union of Labor

Few major obstacles stand in the way of formation of history's strongest force of workingmen, Labor's two titans, the 6-million member Congress of Industrial Organizations and the 10-million member American Federation of Labor, plan to merge at a joint convention Dec. 5 in New York City. CIO split off from AFL in 1935; Reunion has been the goal since the end of World War II. One pay-off of merger will be a spurt in labor's lobbying power. Officials foresee no serious hitches to merger.

Training Lag

Reluctance of American youths to train as 20th century minute men is costing the taxpayers a neat half-million dollars. That's the sum the Army has earmarked to promote the lagging six-month enlistment program set up by the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The \$500,000 will pay for a radio-TV sales campaign to recruit eligible young men. So far they have stayed away in droves, despite the inducement to escape for two years of active duty as draftees.